

In partnership with



STRIDE INTO *THE FUTURE* OF ASSESSMENT

Teacher Companion Guide

Algebra



Table of Contents

| | |
|----|---|
| 2 | Overview and Rationale |
| 3 | Concept Map and Key Features |
| 4 | A1 Addition as bars |
| 4 | A2 Identity element for addition |
| 5 | A3 Multiplication as repeated addition |
| 5 | A4 Identity element for multiplication |
| 6 | A5 Function machines |
| 7 | A6 Reciprocal fractions |
| 8 | A7 Powers as repeated multiplication |
| 9 | A8 Additive inverse |
| 10 | A9 Addition as the inverse of subtraction |
| 11 | A10 Multiplicative inverse |
| 12 | A11 Multiplication as the inverse of division |
| 13 | A12 Addition/subtraction with negative numbers |
| 14 | A13 Multiplication/division with negative numbers |
| 15 | A14 Inverse operations |
| 16 | A15 Multiplication as area |
| 17 | A16 Equivalence |
| 18 | A17 Commutativity of addition |
| 19 | A18 Commutativity of multiplication |
| 20 | A19 Distributivity with single brackets |
| 21 | A20 Distributivity with double brackets |
| 22 | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| 23 | A22 Collecting terms |
| 23 | A23 Substitution |
| 24 | A24 Forming expressions |
| 25 | A25 Order of operations with powers |
| 26 | A26 Writing equations |
| 27 | A27 Solving equations (x on one side) |
| 28 | A28 Expand and simplify with single brackets |
| 29 | A29 Solving equations (x on both sides) |
| 30 | A30 Solving equations (x on both sides and expand brackets) |
| 31 | A31 Expand and simplify with double brackets |
| 32 | Contributors |

Overview

Stride is a new offering from AQA which is designed to empower students and quickly identify and close their knowledge gaps in mathematics. Designed to help students starting their GCSEs – either for the first time or as a resit – the tests are accessible for all and adapt to students' knowledge, delivering the right amount of challenge.

Our new maths tests will allow teachers to pinpoint gaps in their students' conceptual knowledge - saving them time and empowering students, who will understand how to improve. They're fully funded for schools and colleges, easy to use for teachers and engaging for students.

The five short tests, created with the [Key Stage 1 and 2](#) and [Key Stage 3](#) guidance in mind, focus on key areas of maths that experts have identified as the most impactful for GCSE success. They come with personalised learning and next steps to allow students to develop in both knowledge and confidence.

Rationale

We know that maths is a hierarchical subject, with knowledge being built upon foundational maths which underpins the new concept. We have analysed data from hundreds of thousands of exam questions and found that even though content is first encountered in the early stages of a learner's schooling, a significant proportion of learners answer questions on the foundations of maths incorrectly.

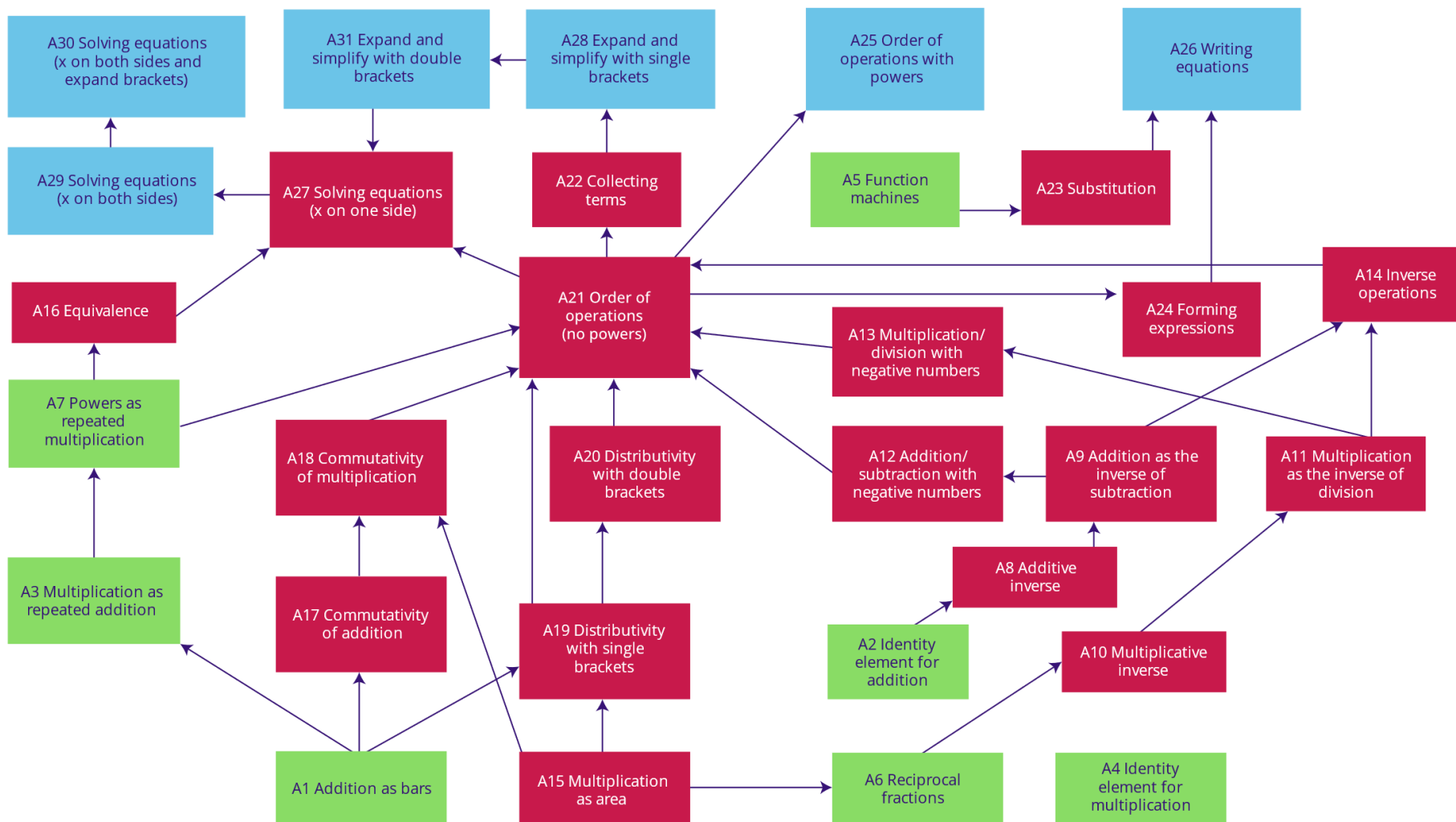
With this in mind, we want to empower teachers to take control of their classrooms and provide a nurturing environment in which gaps within key prerequisite understanding are identified and corrective instruction is deployed, filling the gaps and ensuring that more complex content can be taught, safe in the knowledge that learners have the underlying knowledge required to be successful in their lessons, and thrive in the GCSE examinations.

Key features

The Concept Map for Algebra, shown on the following page, identifies A21 Order of Operations as key understanding for success with algebraic techniques, particularly with A27 Solving Equations where the variable appears on one side of the equals sign only.

Order of Operations has many predecessors which can be summarised as the four mathematical operations, and it is clear that to succeed in Algebra, learners must have developed significant expertise with addition, subtraction, multiplication and division, appreciating the many relationships that exist between the four operations.

2. Algebra



A1 Addition as bars

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of collecting separate groups to form a single group |
| Learning Objectives | A1.1 Match whole number additions to their diagram representations A1.2 Recognise the diagram that represents addition A1.3 Identify diagrams where changing the grouping does not change the answer |
| Predecessors | None |
| Successors | A3 Multiplication as repeated addition A15 Multiplication as area A17 Commutativity of addition |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners encounter bar models in Year 1 (page 36, KS1 and KS2 guidance) as a representation for addition. |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Securing understanding of expressions and equations |

A2 Identity element for addition

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the effect of adding and subtracting zero from a specified value. |
| Learning Objectives | A2.1 Recall that adding 0 to a number results in no change to the number A2.2 Recall that subtracting 0 from a number results in no change to the number |
| Predecessors | None |
| Successors | A8 Additive inverse |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to add in subtract in Year 1, and will explore the result of adding and subtracting 0 (KS1 and KS2, page 24). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Addition of positive and negative integers |

A3 Multiplication as repeated addition

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of representing repeated addition as a scalar. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A3.1 Identify the corresponding repeated number addition for a given multiplication with whole numbers</p> <p>A3.2 Identify the corresponding repeated number addition for a given multiplication with algebra</p> <p>A3.3 Recognise repeated addition as multiplication with algebra</p> |
| Predecessors | A3 Addition as bars |
| Successors | A7 Powers as repeated multiplication |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are introduced to the idea of writing repeated addition as a multiplication in Year 2 (page 69, KS1 and KS2 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Checking and securing understanding of multiplication and division |

A4 Identity element for multiplication

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of multiplying and dividing by one. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A4.1 Recall that multiplying a number by 1 does not change the value of the number</p> <p>A4.2 Multiply a number by 1</p> <p>A4.3 Recall that dividing a number by 1 does not change the value of the number</p> <p>A4.4 Divide a number by 1</p> |
| Predecessors | None |
| Successors | A10 Multiplicative inverse |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to multiply single-digit numbers in Year 2 (KS1 and KS2, page 70), and explore this idea throughout KS2. |
| Oak National Academy Resources | The identity property of multiplication and division |

A5 Function machines

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their ability to use two-step function machines, as well as using function machines inversely. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A5.1 Calculate an output for a two-step function machine with a +/- and a \times/\div when given a positive integer input</p> <p>A5.2 Calculate an output for a two-step function machine with a +/- and a \times/\div when given a negative integer input</p> <p>A5.3 Calculate an input for a two-step function machine with a +/- and a \times/\div when given an output</p> <p>A5.4 Calculate the input and the output from a simple two step function machine</p> |
| Predecessors | None |
| Successors | A23 Substitution |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | A function machine is a key representation for developing understanding with operations and their inverses, deployed throughout Key Stages 1, 2 and 3. |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Substituting particular values |

A6 Reciprocal fractions

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|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of reciprocals, using the correct terminology. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A6.1 Identify the reciprocal of a given number</p> <p>A6.2 Write the reciprocal of a given whole number</p> <p>A6.3 Write the reciprocal of a given unit fraction</p> <p>A6.4 Write the reciprocal fraction for a given fraction</p> |
| Predecessors | A15 Multiplication as area |
| Successors | A10 Multiplicative inverse |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are first introduced to reciprocals in Year 7 (page 46, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Dividing a fraction by a fraction |

A7 Powers as repeated multiplication

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of representing repeated multiplication using index notation. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A7.1 Match the corresponding repeated multiplication for given number in index form with whole numbers</p> <p>A7.2 Match the corresponding index form for given repeated multiplications with whole numbers</p> <p>A7.3 Identify the corresponding index form for given repeated multiplication with decimals</p> <p>A7.4 Write repeated multiplication with algebra in index form</p> <p>A7.5 Calculate powers with a whole number base</p> <p>A7.6 Calculate powers with a negative integer base</p> <p>A7.7 Calculate powers with a rational (fraction) base</p> |
| Predecessors | A3 Multiplication as repeated addition |
| Successors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are introduced to index notation for writing repeated multiplication at Upper KS2 (page 30, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Power notation |

A8 Additive inverse

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the 'additive inverse', referring to the additive identity as a 'zero pair'. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A8.1 Identify the zero pair to a given integer</p> <p>A8.2 Recall that subtracting a number from 0 gives its zero pair</p> <p>A8.3 Describe a zero pair</p> <p>A8.4 Write the zero pair to a given number with mixed number types</p> <p>A8.5 Add a number to its zero pair</p> |
| Predecessors | A2 Identity element for addition |
| Successors | A9 Addition as the inverse of subtraction |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are first introduced to the idea of a 'zero pair' in Year 7 (page 47, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Addition of positive and negative integers |



A9 Addition as the inverse of subtraction

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of addition and subtraction as inverse operations. |
| Learning Objectives | A9.1 Recall that addition is the inverse of subtraction A9.2 Recognise the equivalent calculation when subtraction is replaced with its zero pair |
| Predecessors | A8 Additive inverse |
| Successors | A12 Addition/ subtraction with negative numbers A14 Inverse operations |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to appreciate the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction in Year 3 (page 113, KS1 and KS2 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Addition of positive and negative integers |

A10 Multiplicative inverse

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the 'multiplicative inverse', referring to the multiplicative inverse as the 'reciprocal'. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A10.1 Calculate the product of a number and its reciprocal</p> <p>A10.2 Write the denominator of the reciprocal of a given number so the product is 1</p> <p>A10.3 Recall that a whole number multiplied by its reciprocal is equal to 1</p> <p>A10.4 Recall that a fraction multiplied by its reciprocal is equal to 1</p> <p>A10.5 Recall that the product of a number and its reciprocal is always 1</p> <p>A10.6 Recall that zero is the only number that does not have a reciprocal</p> <p>A10.7 Match an expression with repeated multiplication of reciprocals to the product</p> |
| Predecessors | <p>A6 Reciprocal fractions</p> <p>A4 Identity element for multiplication</p> |
| Successors | A11 Multiplication as the inverse of division |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are first introduced to reciprocals in Year 7 (page 46, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Dividing a fraction by a fraction |

A11 Multiplication as the inverse of division

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of multiplication and division as inverse operations. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A11.1 Recognise the correct calculation when division by a fraction has been replaced with its reciprocal</p> <p>A11.2 Recognise the correct calculation when division by a whole number has been replaced with its reciprocal</p> <p>A11.3 Recall that multiplication is the inverse of division</p> |
| Predecessors | A10 Multiplicative inverse |
| Successors | <p>A13 Multiplication/ division with negative numbers</p> <p>A14 Inverse operations</p> |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to appreciate the inverse relationship between multiplication and division in Year 6 (page 112, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Dividing a fraction by a fraction |

A12 Addition/subtraction with negative numbers

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their ability to add and subtract using directed numbers, drawing on their understanding of 'zero pairs'. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A12.1 Calculate the addition of a negative and a positive integer</p> <p>A12.2 Calculate the addition of two negative integers</p> <p>A12.3 Calculate the subtraction of two negative integers</p> <p>A12.4 Calculate the subtraction of up to three negative and positive integers</p> |
| Predecessors | A9 Addition as the inverse of subtraction |
| Successors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to add and subtract using directed numbers in Year 7 (page 41, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Addition of positive and negative integers</p> <p>Subtraction of positive and negative integers</p> |

A13 Multiplication/division with negative numbers

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their ability to multiply and divide using directed numbers. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A13.1 Calculate the multiplication of a negative and a positive number</p> <p>A13.2 Calculate the division of two negative numbers</p> <p>A13.3 Calculate the multiplication of up to three negative and positive numbers</p> |
| Predecessors | A11 Multiplication as the inverse of division |
| Successors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to add and subtract using directed numbers in Year 7 (page 41, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Multiplication and division where only one value is negative</p> <p>Multiplication and division where two or more values are negative</p> |

A14 Inverse operations

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of inverse operations when working with multiplication. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A14.1 Identify a specific inverse calculation for a given multiplication</p> <p>A14.2 Identify the inverse calculations of multiplication using a reciprocal</p> <p>A14.3 Identify the calculation that doesn't have an inverse calculation of multiplication using a reciprocal</p> <p>A14.4 Identify the reverse calculation of a given example with improper fractions using reciprocals</p> |
| Predecessors | <p>A9 Addition as the inverse of subtraction</p> <p>A11 Multiplication as the inverse of division</p> |
| Successors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to appreciate the inverse relationship between multiplication and division in Year 6 (page 113, KS3 guidance), and are introduced to reciprocals in Year 7 (page 46, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Dividing a fraction by a fraction |

A15 Multiplication as area

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of multiplication, representing multiplications as areas. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A15.1 Order the given dimensions of different rectangles by calculating the size of their area</p> <p>A15.2 Identify a graphic of the partitioned area corresponding to a distributed calculation</p> <p>A15.3 Recognise the diagram that represents multiplication</p> <p>A15.4 Identify the area corresponding to a given multiplication</p> <p>A15.5 Recognise equivalent partitions of a given area (2-digit \times 2-digit)</p> |
| Predecessors | A1 Addition as bars |
| Successors | <p>A6 Reciprocal fractions</p> <p>A19 Distributivity with single brackets</p> |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are introduced to the idea of arrays to represent multiplication in Year 2 (page 80, KS1 and KS2 guidance), and extend this to the area of a rectangle in Year 5 (page 269, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Checking and securing understanding of multiplication and division |

A16 Equivalence

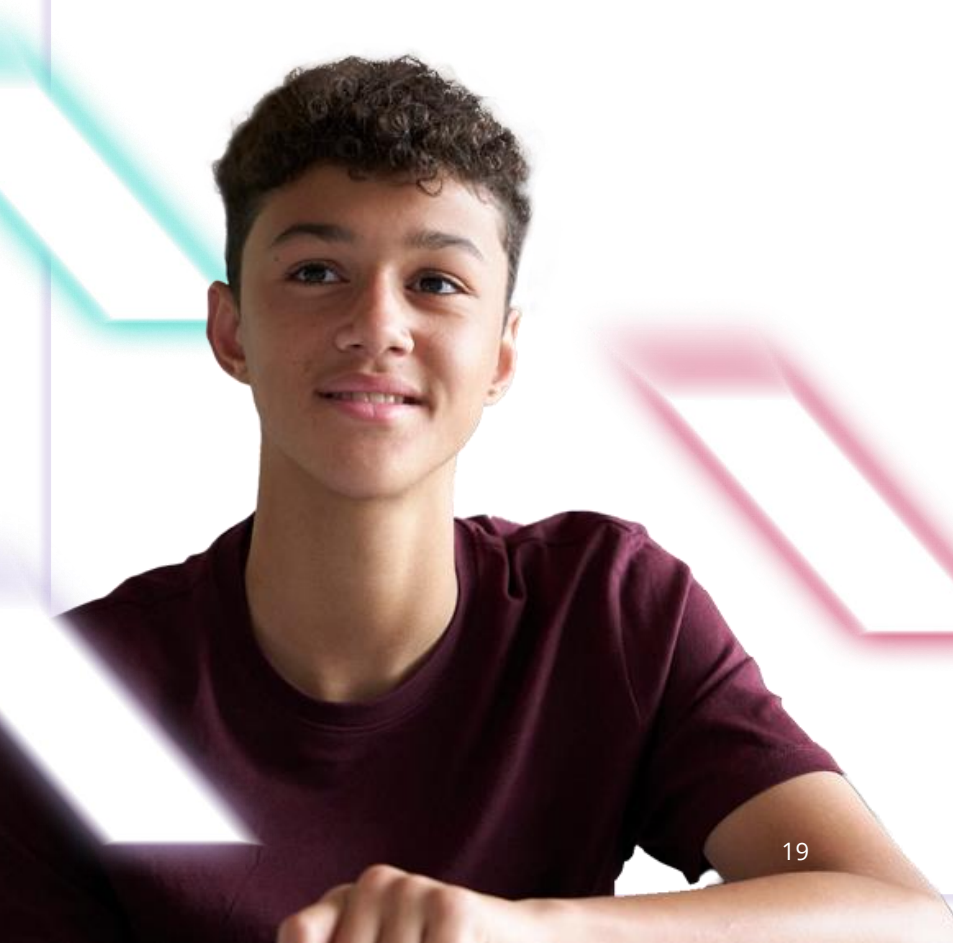
| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the term 'equivalence'. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A16.1 Complete an equation by adding a shape on one side of the equation</p> <p>A16.2 Match equivalent expressions with whole numbers and one operation</p> <p>A16.3 Categorise equivalent expressions with whole numbers and mixed operations</p> |
| Predecessors | None |
| Successors | A27 Solving equations (x on one side) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to explore equivalence through place value in Year 3 (KS1 and KS2, page 83), and extend on this idea throughout Key Stages 1, 2 and 3. |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Securing understanding of equality |

A17 Commutativity of addition

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|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of 'commutativity' with additive relationships. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A17.1 Distinguish whether the order of numbers matters in calculations with addition or subtraction with whole numbers</p> <p>A17.2 Distinguish whether the order of numbers matters in calculations with addition or subtraction with algebra</p> <p>A17.3 Recall that the order of numbers matters in subtraction</p> <p>A17.4 Subtract two numbers in different order to show that it changes the result of the subtraction</p> |
| Predecessors | A1 Addition as bars |
| Successors | A18 Commutativity of multiplication |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners use the commutative property of addition in Year 3 (page 113, KS1 and KS2 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Checking and securing understanding of the commutative and associative laws |

A18 Commutativity of multiplication

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of 'commutativity' with multiplicative relationships. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A18.1 Distinguish whether the order of numbers matters in calculations with multiplication or division with whole numbers</p> <p>A18.2 Recall that the order of numbers matters in division</p> <p>A18.3 Divide two numbers in different order to show that it changes the result of the division</p> <p>A18.4 Sort operations by whether they give the same or a different answer</p> |
| Predecessors | <p>A15 Multiplication as area</p> <p>A17 Commutativity of addition</p> |
| Successors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners use the commutative property of multiplication in Year 4 (page 173, KS1 and KS2 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Checking and securing understanding of the commutative and associative laws |



A19 Distributivity with single brackets

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the distributive property, applying the property to expressions with a single set of brackets. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A19.1 Identify the correct diagram representation for a given multiplication with single brackets</p> <p>A19.2 Identify the equation that represents a multiplication with single brackets, with whole numbers</p> <p>A19.3 Identify the equation that represents a multiplication with single brackets, with algebra</p> <p>A19.4 Identify the equation that represents a division with single brackets, with whole numbers</p> <p>A19.5 Identify the equation that represents a division with single brackets, with algebra</p> |
| Predecessors | A15 Multiplication as area |
| Successors | <p>A20 Distributivity with double brackets</p> <p>A21 Order of operations (no powers)</p> |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to appreciate distributivity across a single bracket in Year 7 (page 59, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Checking and securing understanding of the distributive law</p> <p>Multiplying an expression by a constant</p> <p>Multiplying an expression by a term</p> <p>Multiplying and simplifying with multiple expressions</p> |

A20 Distributivity with double brackets

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the distributive property, applying the property to expressions with two sets of brackets. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A20.1 Identify the equation that represents a multiplication with double brackets, with whole numbers</p> <p>A20.2 Identify the equation that represents a multiplication with double brackets, with algebra</p> <p>A20.3 Identify the equation that represents a division with double brackets, with whole numbers</p> |
| Predecessors | A19 Distributivity with single brackets |
| Successors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners extend their understanding of distributivity, working with pairs of brackets in Year 9 (page 234, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>The product of two binomials</p> <p>More complex binomial products</p> |

A21 Order of operations (no powers)

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the priority of the four mathematical operations in a given calculation. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A21.1 Know the order of operations</p> <p>A21.2 Identify the first calculation in complex calculations with whole numbers (four operations and brackets)</p> <p>A21.3 Rank the operations in a complex calculation with decimals (four operations)</p> <p>A21.4 Apply the order of operations to positive and negative integer number calculations without a power</p> <p>A21.5 Identify the correct first calculation in complex calculations with fractions (four operations)</p> |
| Predecessors | <p>A7 Powers as repeated multiplication</p> <p>A12 Addition/ subtraction with negative numbers</p> <p>A13 Multiplication/ division with negative numbers</p> <p>A14 Inverse operations</p> <p>A18 Commutativity of multiplication</p> <p>A19 Distributivity with single brackets</p> <p>A20 Distributivity with double brackets</p> |
| Successors | <p>A22 Collecting terms</p> <p>A24 Forming expressions</p> <p>A25 Order of operations with powers</p> <p>A27 Solving equations (x on one side)</p> |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are introduced to the idea of the priority of operations in Upper KS2, extending their knowledge in Year 7 (page 41, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Priority of operations with positive integers</p> <p>Priority of operations with positive and negative integers and decimals</p> |

A22 Collecting terms

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of 'like terms', simplifying algebraic expressions. |
| Learning Objectives | A22.1 Identify like terms in a given expression A22.2 Simplify an expression by collecting like terms A22.3 Simplify an expression with some variables with no powers and some squared variables |
| Predecessors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| Successors | A28 Expand and simplify with single brackets |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are introduced to the idea of 'like terms' in Year 7 (page 41, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Like terms Simplifying by collecting like terms |

A23 Substitution

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|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their ability to substitute into algebraic expressions to evaluate an expression for a given value. |
| Learning Objectives | A23.1 Evaluate single variable positive integer substitutions A23.2 Describe what substitution means A23.3 Evaluate dual positive integer substitutions A23.4 Evaluate multiple variable positive and negative integer substitutions |
| Predecessors | A5 Function machines |
| Successors | A26 Writing equations |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to appreciate the idea of substitution in Year 7 (page 59, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Substituting particular values |

A24 Forming expressions

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of algebraic notation, forming expressions which involve an unknown quantity. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A24.1 Write an expression by subtracting an unknown from a number</p> <p>A24.2 Match expressions with division or subtraction to their descriptions</p> <p>A24.3 Write an expression by multiplying an unknown and then subtracting a number</p> <p>A24.4 Identify the correct order of statements to interpret an expression</p> <p>A24.5 Identify an expression from its description (multiplication)</p> <p>A24.6 Identify an expression from its description (division)</p> |
| Predecessors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| Successors | None |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to work with algebraic notation in Year 7 (page 130, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Checking understanding of expressions and equations</p> <p>Securing understanding of expressions and equations</p> <p>Representing a generalised number</p> <p>Algebraic notation</p> <p>Algebraic terminology</p> <p>Representing an unknown or variable</p> <p>Generalised algebraic statements</p> |

A25 Order of operations with powers

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the priority of operations in a given calculation, including powers. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A25.1 Identify the correct first calculation in complex calculations (four operations and powers), with whole numbers</p> <p>A25.2 Identify the correct first calculation in complex calculations (four operations and powers), with algebra</p> <p>A25.3 Perform successive steps in complex calculations (four operations), with mixed numbers</p> <p>A25.4 Apply the order of operations to positive and negative integer number calculations with a power</p> |
| Predecessors | A21 Order of operations (no powers) |
| Successors | None |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners are introduced to the idea of the priority of operations in Upper KS2, extending their knowledge in Year 7 (page 41, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Priority of operations with positive integers</p> <p>Priority of operations with positive and negative integers and decimals</p> |

A26 Writing equations

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their ability to form expressions in context, leading to a formula. |
| Learning Objectives | A26.1 Recognise the correct formula for a given description A26.2 Construct a formula for a given description A26.3 Recognise the correct description for a given formula |
| Predecessors | A23 Substitution A24 Forming expressions |
| Successors | None |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to work with algebraic notation in Year 7 (page 130, KS3 guidance), and are introduced to formulae in Year 8 (page 155, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Additive relationships Multiplicative relationships between terms |



A27 Solving equations (x on one side)

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the use of inverse operations to solve linear equations. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A27.1 Solve equations of the form $x + a = b$ (x is negative)</p> <p>A27.2 Solve equations of the form $ax = b$ (x is negative)</p> <p>A27.3 Solve equations of the form $ax + b = c$ (x is negative)</p> <p>A27.4 Solve equations of the form $ax + b = c$ with fractions (x is negative)</p> |
| Predecessors | <p>A16 Equivalence</p> <p>A21 Order of operations (no powers)</p> <p>A31 Expand and simplify with double brackets</p> |
| Successors | A29 Solving equations (x on both sides) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin solving equations to calculate the value of an unknown in Year 8 (page 147, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Solving simple linear equations with an additive step</p> <p>Solving simple linear equations with a multiplicative step</p> <p>Preparing to solve two step linear equations</p> <p>Solving two step linear equations</p> |

A28 Expand and simplify with single brackets

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the distributive property and collecting like terms, simplifying the sums of expanded brackets. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A28.1 Simplify by expanding a single bracket with addition and collecting like terms</p> <p>A28.2 Simplify by expanding a single bracket with subtraction and collecting like terms</p> <p>A28.3 Identify the correct area of a given rectangle by expanding single brackets</p> |
| Predecessors | A22 Collecting terms |
| Successors | A31 Expand and simplify with double brackets |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners first encounter the expansion of brackets (page 64, KS3 guidance) and collecting like terms (page 41, KS3 guidance) in Year 7. |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Multiplying an expression by a constant</p> <p>Multiplying an expression by a term</p> <p>Multiplying and simplifying with multiple expressions</p> <p>Simplifying before multiplying with multiple expressions</p> |

A29 Solving equations (x on both sides)

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the use of inverse operations to solve linear equations where the unknown appears twice. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A29.1 Solve equations of the form $ax + b = cx + d$ (x is positive)</p> <p>A29.2 Solve equations of the form $ax + b = cx + d$ (x is negative)</p> <p>A29.3 Solve equations of the form $ax + b = cx + d$ with fractions (x is positive, same denominator)</p> |
| Predecessors | A27 Solving equations (x on one side) |
| Successors | A30 Solving equations (x on both sides and expand brackets) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners begin to solve equations with the unknown on both sides in Year 8 (page 156, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>Rearranging to solve linear equations</p> <p>Solving complex linear equations</p> |

A30 Solving equations (x on both sides and expand brackets)

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|--------------------------------|--|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the use of inverse operations to solve linear equations where the unknown appears twice and involves brackets. |
| Learning Objectives | A30.1 Solve equations of the form $a(bx + c) = d(ex + f)$ (x is positive) A30.2 Solve equations of the form $a(bx + c) = d(ex + f)$ (x is negative) A30.3 Solve equations of the form $a(x + b) = c(x + d)$ (plus or minus, fractions) |
| Predecessors | A29 Solving equations (x on both sides) |
| Successors | None |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners first encounter the expansion of brackets (page 64, KS3 guidance) and begin to solve equations with the unknown on both sides in Year 8 (page 156, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | Brackets in equations Solving linear equations where brackets are used Solving complex linear equations involving brackets Problem solving with linear equations |

A31 Expand and simplify with double brackets

| | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| What is being tested | Learners are being tested on their understanding of the distributive property with two sets of brackets and collecting like terms, expanding brackets and simplifying the resultant expression. |
| Learning Objectives | <p>A31.1 Simplify by expanding double brackets with subtraction and collecting like terms</p> <p>A31.2 Simplify by expanding a difference of 2 squares</p> <p>A31.3 Identify the correct area of a given rectangle by expanding double brackets</p> |
| Predecessors | A28 Expand and simplify with single brackets |
| Successors | A27 Solving equations (x on one side) |
| KS2 & KS3 Guidance | Learners first encounter collecting like terms (page 41, KS3 guidance) in Year 7, and expand pairs of brackets in Year 9 (page 234, KS3 guidance). |
| Oak National Academy Resources | <p>The product of two binomials</p> <p>Difference of two squares</p> <p>More complex binomial products</p> |

Contributors

AQA

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